Thou ſtronger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And, while in ſhades I chear my fainting ſight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.
Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.
See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both ſides are even. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.
Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and ſenſible demonſtrations of a Deity. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.
I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.
And let belief and life *encounter* ſo,
As doth the fury of two deſperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; ſo often haſt thou beat me:
And wouldſt do ſo, I think, ſhould we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick ſport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Thoſe who have the moſt dread of death, muſt in a little time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againſt all *encounterers*, and does he think they may be foiled by two or three remarks? *Atterbury's Pref. to Anſ. on Conſid. on Luther.*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. An old term.
Oh, theſe *encounterers!* ſo gilt of tongue,
They give a coaſting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclaſp the tables of their thoughts
To every tickliſh reader. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.
They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſ.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit; to embolden.
I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident.
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to aſſiſt our reaſon in this moſt uſeful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.
Such ſtrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor ſmall
Encouragement, Godolphin, wiſe and juſt. *Phillips.*

2. Favour; countenance; ſupport.
For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*
The reproach of immorality will lie heavieſt againſt an eſtabliſhed religion, becauſe thoſe who have no religion will profeſs themſelves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers, Sermon* 9.

ENCO'URAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.
Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*
As the pope is himſelf a maſter of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; ſo at Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.
Thoſe Iriſh captains of countries have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.
The ſuperſtition that riſeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itſelf with the rites, even of every divine ſervice, done to the only true God, muſt be conſidered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 3.
This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's ſide. *Herbert.*
They fabled how the ſerpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firſt the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 582.
Th' *encroaching* ill you early ſhould oppoſe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worſe, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*
Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*
Tiſiphone, let looſe from under ground,
Before her drives diſeaſes and affright;
And every moment riſes to the ſight,
Aſpiring to the ſkies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means.
The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral sweep,
Turns all again to barren ſtrand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.
Full dreſs creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an *encroacher*. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two mens grounds lying together, the one preſſes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: ſo the Spencers encroached to themſelves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*
But this uſurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 72.
As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make uſe of: this left no room for controverſy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*
The people, ſince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.
It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making ſo many *encroachments* on the ſea, and of laying the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.
We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 20.
Encumber'd with his veſt, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.
The verbal copier is *encumbered* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden.*
The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he ſhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the ſilken ſtring. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.
Philoſophers agreed in deſpiſing riches, at beſt, conſidering them as unneceſſary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inſtead of being of uſe to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 13.

2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition.
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horriſick woods. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate.
In reſpect of the *encumbrances* of a living, conſider whether it be ſufficient for his family, and to maintain hoſpitality. *Ayl.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκύκλιος.] Circular; ſent round through a large region.
This council was not received in patriarchal ſees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epiſtle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of
ENCYCLOPE'DY } ſciences; the round of learning.
Every ſcience borrows from all the reſt, and we cannot attain any ſingle one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 25.
This art may juſtly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, eſpecially ſuch as ſerves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

ENCY'STED. *adj.* [ἐγκύστις.] Incloſed in a veſicle or bag.
Encyſted tumours borrow their names from a cyſt or bag in which they are contained, and are farther diſtinguiſhed by the nature of their contents. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. ſ.* [ende, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.
Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27.
The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs into this endleſs expanſion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration.
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the ſun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her *end*. *Donne.*

3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action.
Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his ſons. *Gen.* xlix.
Yet vainly moſt their age in ſtudy ſpend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*
The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning: the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the *end*. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*

4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a diſcourſe.

5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made.
I hey reel to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Pſ.* cvii. 27.

7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shakeſp.*

8. Death; fate; deceaſe.
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*
The ſoul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And ſo imparts a gadneſs to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*
'Tis the great buſineſs of life to fit ourſelves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Eſtr.*
Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he ſtrove to rend. *Roſcommon.*
My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me in my *end*. *Roſcommon.*
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

9. Abolition; total loſs.
There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the aſſignment of civil power were by ſuch inſtitution. *Locke.*

10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer.
Take heed you dally not before your king,
Leſt he that is the ſupreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falſhood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

11. Conſequence; event.
O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's buſineſs ere it come!
But it ſufficeth that the day will end. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*
The *end* of theſe things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

12. Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, ſtol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And ſeem a ſaint. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

13. Purpoſe; intention
There was a purpoſe to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpoſe of that nation. *Claren.*
I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd. Ind. Em.*
Heav'n, as its inſtrument, my courage ſends;
Heav'n ne'er ſent thoſe who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*
Others are apt to attribute them to ſome falſe *end* or intention. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

14. Thing intended; final deſign.
Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve commodiouſly for divers *ends*, and of thoſe *ends* any one may be ſufficient cauſe for continuance, though the reſt have ceaſed. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.
All thoſe things which are done by him, have ſome *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reaſon of his will to do them. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 2.
Her only *end* is never-ending bliſs;
Which is, the eternal face of God to ſee,
Who laſt of ends, and firſt of cauſes is;
And to do this, ſhe muſt eternal be. *Davies.*
The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Tim.* i. 5.
Two things I ſhall propound to you, as *ends*; ſince the wiſe men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*
Such conditions did fully comply with all thoſe *ends*, for which the parliament had firſt taken up arms. *Clarendon.*
Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither, and ſhewn
All this fair ſight. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuſe;
But, loſing her, the *end* of living loſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
For when ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Few aſk if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*
The *end* of our faſt is to pleaſe God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

15. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end.*] Upright; erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end*.

16. *An* END has a ſignification in low language not eaſily explained; as, *moſt an end*, *commonly*: perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the concluſion; or corrupted from ſome old word not eaſily recoverable.
Stay'ſt thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, ſtill *an end*, turns me to ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh.
That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the *end*-all. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or loſe the empire. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
That expenſive war under which we have ſo long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. To deſtroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeneſs; for inſtead of thee, king Harry,
This ſword hath *ended* him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed.
Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* bleſt,
If this I could obtain, that, breaſt to breaſt,
Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright. *Fairfax, b.* ii.
Then eaſe your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep ſigh; and all the inſtances of pleaſure have a ſting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
His ſovereignty, built upon either of theſe titles, could not have deſcended to his heir, but muſt have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm.
Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Queen.*
And it cometh ſometime to paſs, that a thing unneceſſary in itſelf, touching the whole direct purpoſe, doth notwithſtanding appear convenient to be ſtill held, even without uſe, left, by reaſon of that coherence which it hath with ſomewhat moſt neceſſary, the removal of the one ſhould *endamage* the other. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.
Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your ſlander never can *endamage* him. *Shakeſpeare.*
Gather our ſoldiers, ſcatter'd and diſperſt,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem. *Milton.*
When an erroneous opinion is publiſhed, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes puniſhable by the magiſtrate. *South's Sermons.*
A great alteration doth ſeldom any wiſe *endamage* or diſorder the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Every one deſires his own preſervation and happineſs, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can deſtroy his being, or *endanger* his happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.
He rais'd the reſt,
To force the foes from the Lavinian ſhore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace reſtore. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*
Volatile ſalts never exiſt in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
The intereſt *endangered* is no leſs than our title to heaven. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved.
All thoſe inſtances of charity which uſually *endear* each other, ſweetneſs of converſation, frequent admonition, all ſignifications of love muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Tayl.*
And in the mixture of all theſe appears
Variety, which all the reſt *endears*. *Denham.*
The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raiſe your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.
Her firſt *endearments*, twining round the ſoul. *Thomſon.*

2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.
Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its *endearment* amongſt all mankind? *South's Sermons.*

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